

of the Brethren of Lodge No. 22, in anticipation of the festival of the Rev. Mr. Muir, at the hall, on Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be no service at the Epiphany morning of that day.

Discount and Despoit, December 18, 1805.

Day being an Holy Day, not be open.

Discount on that day, the Office on Monday 8 o'clock, P. M.

PUBLIC SALE.

at 3 o'clock, will be Sold, on Harper's wharf, of the Brig *Adieu*, consisting of Cotton and Sugar. made known at the place of P. G. Marsteller.

FOUND, at T. Hoor's wharf, AR BANK NOTE, of the Alexandria. The owner, by pro number, may have the same the Printer and paying the cost.

to give Notice.

scriber, of Alexandria county, obtained from the Orphan's court, in the district of Columbia, the personal administration on the personal estate, late of the said county, now having claims against the same, hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscribers, on the first day of June next, they shall be excluded from all benefit.

Elizabeth Bowling, 2aw6w

to give Notice,

scribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's court of said county, the personal administration on the personal estate of the county aforesaid, deceased, having claims against the said estate, hereby warned to exhibit the same, to the subscribers, on the first day of May next, or they shall be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

HEWES, Adm'r. DRINKER, Adm'r. S. JANNEY, Adm'r. 2aw4w

LLARS Reward.

over turnpike road, about the 1st of September last, a man named *JACOB*, of the color of THOMAS MASON, deceased, 50 years of age, well made, dark complexion, grey. Whoever takes up said man to me or one of the overturnpike road, near Alexandria, and forward and all reasonable

PH POWELL, Agent of the River Turnpike Company. dif

ed to Hire, girl from 12 to 14 years to the PRINTER.

Published, by Cotton & Stewart, a History of Iniquity OR AN Men of Candor and of Truth.

HN WEST, of Fairfax County, contains a compendium of the American modern episcopacy to be for publication in the Church to be M. 2

ED DAILY L SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1805.

[No. 1478]

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, **RUM**

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes, Gin in pipes and bls. Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls. Sago in hhds. tierces and bls. Chocolate White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars, Figs in kegs and fraits, Queen's Ware in crates.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. Also, A Variety of DRY GOODS, among which are Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres, Duffin, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons, Serges, Elasticke, blue Friezes, Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings, Quinzies and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silks &c. Genaburgs and Ticklenburgs, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Muslins and Table Cloths, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner **BETSEY**, Burthen eight hundred barrels; Was built in eighteen hundred and was without exception the best Sch. belonging to the port—for terms apply to Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Dec. 14

For Freight or Charter

To Europe or the West-Indies, THE BRIG **EQUATOR**, Burthen 230 hhds. For terms apply to the Master on board, or to

HUGH SMITH.

Dec. 16.

For Sale or Charter,

The Staunch fast sailing Brig **NANCY**, about 1400 barrels burthen, Has just had a thorough repair, is well found, and will be at HARBOUR'S WHARF, in a day or two.—For inventory or terms apply to

John McGowan, & Co, City of Washington, or to

Lewis Deblois, alexandria. dif.

Nov. 20

400 barrels Corn, 70 boxes fresh Mufkatel and Bloom Raisins, For Sale, by Mandeville & Jameffon.

December 5.

KILN-DRIED MEAL.

200 barrels of Corn Meal, well dried, and in nice shipping order. Apply to MORDECAI MILLER.

December 9.

4 bales GERMAN GOODS,

afforded, And for Sale, on moderate terms, Lately imported from Bremen by the way of Baltimore.

ROBERT YOUNG.

December 7.

Russia Clean Hemp.

A few tons of the first quality for sale, by John G. Ladd.

Dec. 2.

Bills on Philadelphia,

At short sight, In sums to suit purchasers, may be had if immediate application is made to

Lawson & Fowle.

December 5.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, Two boxes Irish Linen—real Celanines.

50 barrels prime Pork.

W. M. HODGSON.

November 28.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, bds. in addition to his former stock, added A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyfon, Young Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, and Souchong

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.

Best Green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality. Madeira, Bufohos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whiskey, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Baked Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segar, and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

12 pipes ad and 3d proof Cognac

Brandy, 10 hogheads, } New-England Rum. 13 barrels, 20 bags Green Coffee

500 lbs single, double, and treble Battle Powder—

30 hhds. } Muscovado Sugars. 20 bbls. 70 boxes old brown Soap. 40 boxes best Havana Segars.

With a general assortment of Liquors and Groceries as usual; For sale by

Mandeville & Jameffon.

November 16.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing 500 pieces Plattilas, 500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exportation. ALSO, 30 bbls and 5 hhds New Rum;

For Sale, by John G. Ladd.

December 13.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at the house of John Gadsby, in the town of Alexandria, December the 4th, 1805—

Ordered, That the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company do, and they are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company ten dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of February, 1806—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of May—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of July—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of September—and the further sum of ten dollars on each of their shares, on the first day of November next ensuing—the date hereof.

Jonah Thompson, Treasurer.

December 13.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

HAS FOR SALE Best Havana SEGARS in boxes, And a few Punchons

NEW-ENGLAND RUM.

November 13.

Brew-House—Alexandria.

I NOW have BEER ready for delivery, of a quality that I expect will please

Thomas Crufe.

December 13

Mandeville and Jameffon,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and } In hhds. &c. N. E. Rum, Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use, Peach and Apple Brandy, Cognac and Bourdeaux do. Holland and Country Geneva, 70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Wharkey.

WINE S.

Sherry, Old Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe

40 cases St. Eltham Medoc Claret, 1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey, 100 cases West Schiedam Gin.

A few hogheads of choice Molasses, Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyfon, Young Hyfon, Souchong, Hyfon-Skin, and Bohea

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qualities from F to treble battle.

October 18.

Wanted immediately,

A quantity of CHESNUT RAILS;

For which cash will be given. Apply to

J. H. Hooe.

December 12.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, at John Gadsby's, in the town of Alexandria, on the 5th December, 1805—

Resolved, That the treasurer notify the stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, who have not paid up the several calls due from them, that the situation of the work will not admit of further indulgence; and that he cause legal proceedings to be had against all those who fail to make immediate payment—and that he publish this resolution in one of the newspapers of Alexandria, Leesburg, and Winchester.

True copy.

Levin Powell, President.

Dec. 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber, 100 ps. brown Ruffa Sheetings, Entitled to 100 do. Ravens Duck } Duk. on Ex. 3 bales German Ticklenburgs 50 bolts Russia Duck 100 barrels Boston Beef 30 do. Tanners Oil 400 casks Stone Lime 100 boxes mould and dipt Tallow Candles 6 pipes old real Cognac Brandy West India and New England Rum And a quantity of Mens, Womens and Childrens SHOES.

John G. Ladd.

November 16.

WAS FOUND,

Near ROBERT T. HOOR's wharf, A TEN DOLLAR BANK NOTE, of the Bank of Alexandria. The owner, by proving the mark and number, may have the same on application to the Printer and paying the cost of this advertisement.

Dec. 19.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port without the North Sea,

The SHIP **LEONIDAS,**

Capt. M KENZIE;

A fine burthened ship; will flow 450 hogheads, and will be in complete readiness for the reception of a cargo in 12 or 15 days.

For Sale on board said Ship,

About 8000 bushels Liverpool Salt, Which is now discharging. Apply to the Master on board, or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

December 19

Office of Discount and Despoit,

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1805.

CHRISTMAS DAY being an Holy Day,

this Office will not be open.

Notes for Discount on that day, must be left in the Office on Monday the 23d, before 3 o'clock, P. M.

December 19.

NOTICE.

All those who expected GOODS,

from Philadelphia, in the schooner Charming Mary, captain Porter, are respectfully informed that the GOODS have arrived in the Montezuma, captain Palmer at Ramsey's wharf, where those interested will please make speedy application, as the said ship will sail in a few days for Norfolk. For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

M. Miller.

December 20.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

30 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead; and

36 casks Milled do.

December 18.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cambrics, Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins, Do. Waitcoatings, India and British Book do. Silks, Molekins, Florentines, Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs, Imperial, clouded and white Marcellies, Extra Silk Gloves, Toilettine, Swandowns, Pic Nic Mitts, Flannels, robe Blankets, Coatings, Plains, Silk Cord and Buttons, Kerseys, Halfthicks, Canbriek Buttons, Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Artificial Flowers and Cotton and Silks. Wreaths, Ofrich Feathers, Irish & Flanders Sheet. Fine India Panties, Italgian Mantaus, 4-4 Irish Linens, Bassas, Mamoodies, Shirting Cotton, Dowls, Ticklenburg, Long Lawns, Osnaburgs, Brown toils &c. &c. Linen Cambricks, Dimities, Cumbrick do.

He daily expects an additional assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22.

MAIL LOST!

ON Saturday, 16th November last, was lost from the Mail Stage, somewhere between Oeroguan and Alexandria,

The Colchester Way-Mail.

As this Mail could not have got out of the stage without assistance, and that from design; I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD, to any person who will inform me who committed the act of throwing the Mail out of the stage on that day.

N. ELICOTT.

December 10.

Boarding-House Opened,

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street, In the house lately occupied by Thomas Patterson, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick and Mr. Hodgson's store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying a message from the President of the United States—Comprising at full length, all the papers not previously inserted in the National Intelligencer.

(G.)

Declaration of John Evans, master of the ship Eliza of Norfolk, and of Charles Simmons, Jun. and Edward Lowrie, seamen belong to said ship.

Before me Henry Hill, Jun. Consul of the States of America, for the island of Cuba, resident at Havana, on the day of the date hereof, personally came and appeared John Evans, master of the ship Eliza of Norfolk, and Charles Simmons, Jun. and Edward Lowrie, seamen belonging to the said ship, who being by me severally duly sworn upon the holy evangelist of Almighty God did depose and say, and first the said John Evans.

That he sailed from Norfolk in the said ship, on or about the twelfth day of October last, with a cargo on board consisting of staves and provisions, bound for Kingston (Jamaica) the said cargo being the sole property of Conway & Fortescue Whittle, merchants of Norfolk and Citizens of the United States; that he arrived in and with said ship on or about the 5th day of Nov. following, when the said cargo was sold for and on account of the said Messrs. Conway and Fortescue Whittle.

That from Kingston he proceeded in and with the said ship to Anotta bay, on the north side of said island of Jamaica, for the purpose of loading his said ship with a cargo, where he actually purchased and loaded on board said ship a cargo consisting of one hundred and seventy nine puncheons of rum, for the whole account and risk of the aforesaid Messrs. Conway and Fortescue Whittle.

That he sailed from thence in and with said ship with said cargo, on or about the 21st day of March following, bound to Norfolk aforesaid, with all the necessary and usual documents on board to prove the said ship and cargo bona fide American property belonging to citizens of the United States.

That on the twenty-seventh day of the same month, while peaceably and lawfully navigating his said ship for the port of Norfolk aforesaid, then being in sight of the Island of Pines, on the south side of this said island of Cuba, he was met with, boarded and unlawfully captured by a privateer under French colours, called the Vigilant, commanded by one Amado Dejan, as he understood, who forcibly and unlawfully deprived this deponent of the possession of his ship and cargo, and placed a prize master and men on board taken out of the said privateer, and with force & violence took this deponent out of the said ship, together with Oass Danion, first mate and Richard Thomas, second mate thereof, and six of the seamen of his said ship and landed them on the west end of the said Isle of Pines with only one day's provisions, and without the means of procuring further sustenance. That this deponent with his said mates and crew, remained at said part of said island, which is entirely uninhabited, about two weeks and supported themselves on fish which they caught, there being no other food or sustenance to be procured; at the expiration of which time, that he, with his said mates and crew, took passage in a Spanish vessel which casually touched there, and were transported to the east end of said island of Pines, where there are some inhabitants; from whence this deponent, with his said mates and crew, after remaining four or five days, took passage in a Spanish vessel and proceeded to Batabano, in this island of Cuba, from whence they proceeded by land to the city of Havana.

That after being some days in this city, this deponent heard his said ship had been taken into Batabano, and soon after saw the prize master here who was put on board his said ship, who gave to this deponent the following papers of said ship, declaring at same time that he considered the said ship and cargo American property, that the captain of said privateer had absconded and left him without support, and that he had no idea of pursuing her as lawful prize, and had abandoned her; that the papers which were delivered to this deponent were the following:

1. The Mediterranean pass of said ship.
2. Sea letter.
3. Clearance from Norfolk.
4. Articles of agreement between master and mariners of said ship.
5. Certified list of crew.
6. Bill of health.
7. Ship's log-book.

That the said ship had a register and certificates of property of cargo, bills of lading, invoices, &c. at the time of capture, which were taken from him and which were not delivered up with the other papers, and which this deponent understood, and has reason to believe, were unlawfully and wantonly destroyed. That this deponent, after ascertaining that his said ship was in Batabano aforesaid, and after receiving the said papers, did, on the 7th day of May last, present to his excellency the marquis of Somervelles, capt. gen. of said island of Cuba, a memorial, wherein he stated the capture of the said ship, and prayed that she might be restored to the rightful owners, from whom she had been unlawfully captured.

That not having any reply to his memorial, he shortly after again memorialized his excellency, praying that he would order his ship to be restored; that not having any reply to this his second memorial, and understanding that a part of his crew, who were suffered to remain on board at the time of capture, were detained as prisoners on board in the said port of Batabano, and were suffering for the want of the necessities of life, and that the Frenchmen who remained on board, and the Spaniards from shore, were daily plundering from his said ship and cargo; and wishing to know the state thereof, and to grant some relief to his crew, he proceeded to Batabano without a passport (the captain general having refused him one) with intent to go on board his said ship. That on his arrival at Batabano he was prevented by the commandant there from going on board his said ship, and was ordered by him immediately to return to this city, or that he would send him back prisoner under a guard of soldiers. Wherefore this deponent was obliged to return. That on the fourteenth day of June he again memorialized his excellency, presenting therewith all the papers of the aforesaid ship, delivered up to him by the prize master aforesaid (except the sea letter which was presented with his first memorial.) In consequence of which, on the day following a decree was given, ordering his said ship and cargo to be restored and delivered him, and a passport granted for him to proceed to Batabano and take possession thereof.

That for this purpose he proceeded to Batabano, and on his arrival there, the 24th of June, he presented his passport and order to the commandant there, who sent with him an officer and two soldiers to execute the said order and give him possession of his said ship. That accordingly, on the 25th day of June, he received possession of his said ship, and on examination thereof and of her cargo there was a deficiency of the following articles which had been plundered from her since the capture aforesaid, to wit: Two boats, a string cable, three anchors, two new topsails, a new foresail, four studding sails, two royals, several spars, all her spare running rigging, all her cabin furniture and water casks, besides blocks and many other articles, and from her cargo 95 whole puncheons rum, there being only eighty three remaining on board, and many of these wanting from ten to fifty gallons, so this deponent conceiving that the contents of the said eighty three puncheons would not more than fill sixty.

That an account was presented to him at Batabano against said ship, of upwards of nine hundred dollars, for various articles which had been taken up, upon the credit of the said ship, by the Frenchmen who captured her, which this deponent was obliged to satisfy before he was suffered to depart with his said ship.

That on the 12th day of July inst. he departed in and with the said ship from the bay of Batabano, and arrived at this port of Havana, on the 26th day of July inst. without any material accident happening, and came to anchor at the mouth of the harbour not being permitted to come on with said ship, for the purpose of supplying him with the necessary stores, cables, &c. to proceed on his voyage to Norfolk aforesaid, whether he is bound.

And the aforesaid Charles H. Simmons and Edward Lowrie depose and declare, that all and every the matters and things set forth and declared by the said John Evans in the preceding declaration, relating to the capture of the said ship, and to the deficiency therein stated of her cargo, apparel furniture, &c. are to their knowledge just and true.

That they were detained on board the said ship after the capture, and held prisoners on board, frequently waiting for the necessities of life until she was given up to the said captain Evans, as stated in his declaration.

That before the said ship was taken into Batabano, she was brought to anchor by the

said privateersmen upon the coast of Cuba, about ten leagues to the west end of said port of Batabano where they took from her cargo a number of puncheons of rum, and put them on board of a schooner.

That the said ship was again brought to anchor before her arrival at Batabano, about one league from the port, where the said privateersmen also took from her cargo a number of puncheons of rum and put them on board a Spanish sloop, which these deponents understood belonged to the king's pilot at Batabano who assisted the said privateersmen in the robbery.

That on the said ship's arrival at Batabano a number of puncheons of rum were there taken out of said ship and carried on shore by the said privateersmen, assisted by some Spaniards from shore, who during the said ship's remaining there, night after night smuggled on shore from the said ship quantities of rum, which they drew from the puncheons on board into small kegs. That the said Frenchmen and Spaniards daily plundered the rigging and furniture of said ship and were very abusive and gave much ill treatment to these deponents.

Signed,

JOHN EVANS,
CH. H. SIMMONS, Jun.
EDWARD LOWRY.

And the said John Evans having applied to me the said consul to make this his said protest in the premises, I have granted this public certificate thereof to serve and avail him and all in the premises aforesaid as occasion may require.

Wherefore, the said John Evans in behalf of himself, the freighters, owners and all others concerned in the said vessel and cargo, doth, and I the said consul at his desire, do by these presents protest as well against the commandant, officers and crew of the aforesaid privateer, as against all and every person or persons concerned therein, for the capture of the said vessel, and the robbery and plunder committed upon the said vessel and cargo, for all damages, losses, costs and expences, already sustained or which shall or may hereafter be sustained, suffered and incurred in the premises on account thereof.

Done and protested in the city of Havana agreeably to mercantile laws in such cases used and approved of.

In testimony whereof the said deponents have hereunto subscribed their names, and I the said consul have hereunto set my hand and affixed my consular seal the second day of August, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and five, and of the independence of the United States, the thirtieth.

(Signed)

Henry Hill, Jun.
(To be Continued.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

FOREIGN NEWS—continued—by the ship Neptune, Stanton, from Liverpool, arrived at this port.

The following is a summary of the intelligence contained in the French and Dutch papers to the 2d ult. received in London on the 6th and 7th of November. Though it is not given in detail, as in the London prints, yet we presume it will be satisfactory to our patrons.

The last Bulletin (the 4th) of which our readers were in possession before the arrival of these papers, brought down the operations of the two armies to the action of Gutzburg; general Mack had then taken up a position at Ulm. Bonaparte's great object was to force the Austrians to evacuate the right bank of the Danube, and concentrate themselves on the left bank at Ulm and the environs. Yet after the action of Gutzburg the Austrians still maintained themselves upon the Iller, and their line extended to Memmingen, their left being at Ulm and their right at Memmingen. Whilst the divisions under marshals Ney and Lannes, pressed closer towards Ulm, marshal Soult marched against the Austrian left wing at Memmingen. He arrived before the town on the 14th and summoned it to surrender. After some negotiation the summons was complied with, and the garrison consisting of nine battalions and ten pieces of cannon surrendered. Soult immediately pushed on to Biberach, and Ochsenhausen to cut off the Austrians' retreat by that road. He reached Biberach on the morning of the 15th.

Meanwhile general Mack endeavored to clear the enemy from the environs of Ulm. On the 12th a sortie was made upon Dupont's division, which occupied Albeck, on the left of the Danube—six thousand French according to the French accounts, successfully resisted 25,000 Austrians, and took 1,500 prisoners. Ulm was then invested. Whilst Soult was attacking Mem-

mingen, Marshal Ney closed more upon Ulm, and passing the bridge over the Danube, attacked the position of Felling, a little above Ulm. A very warm action took place, but the Austrians, inferior in number, were at length obliged to fall back to the entrenchments of Ulm, with the loss of 3000 men taken prisoners. Lannes' vision, at the same time, occupied the heights which command the plain, and Marmont posted himself at the bridge. Unterkircher and Oberkirch, at the expense of the Iller with the Danube, seems on the 14th, to have been determined by the Austrians in Ulm, that what part of the army should remain in and occupy the attention of the enemy at Ulm, the remainder, and probably the greater part under Prince Ferdinand, should attempt to make its escape; the 5th Bulletin says that in the night of the 14th, he marched towards Biberach; if that be the fact, seen abandoned his intention of attempting his retreat that way, having probably received the account of Soult's division having taken Memmingen, and being on its march to Biberach. The sixth bulletin says, that instead of proceeding southwards to the Tyrol, he took a northerly course to Aalen.

Prince Ferdinand marched to join Hohenhausen's division at Aalen. Murat's vision was sent in pursuit of him, and came up with the rear of Wernick's division at Langenau. A short action took place, which the Austrians lost 3000 men and prisoners. Murat then proceeded to Heidenheim, and Lannes to Aalen and Nördlingen. The heavy baggage and waggon considerably retarded the retreat of the Austrians. On the 17th Murat came with them at Neresheim, and an action took place in which the Austrians lost 1000 men. On the 18th the French overtook Wernick's division, surrounded it, and forced it to capitulate. The reserve artillery and baggage of the Austrians were also surrendered. Prince Ferdinand, who threw himself in the Prussian territory, and took the road to Nuremberg with 1000 horse and some artillery—Murat headed him, which brought on an action on the road between Furth and Nuremberg on the 21st. All the Austrian artillery and baggage were taken. On the night of the 21st Murat lay at Nuremberg, where he remained on the 22d to himself. In his pursuit from Albeck to Nuremberg, he is said to have taken 150 waggons, and 16,000 men, including Wernick's division. Prince Ferdinand, however, succeeded in making his escape.

All the *debauches* of Ulm having been occupied by the 15th, Bonaparte appeared before it, and preparations were made to storm the entrenchments. The Austrian General Prince of Lichtenstein, was the sent for by Bonaparte, who expressed his wishes that the town would capitulate for if he took it by storm, he should be under the necessity of acting as he did at Jaffa where the whole garrison was put to the sword. The Prince required that the officers and soldiers should be at liberty to return to Austria. Bonaparte after some objection agreed to the request, provided Prince Ferdinand would pledge himself that they should not serve again in exchange. The Prince replied, that Ferdinand was no longer in Ulm. On the 17th, Ulm surrendered by capitulation; but the surrender was not to take place if by midnight on the 25th Oct. an Austrian or Russian army should appear before it was capable of raising the blockade. But in the meantime the French were to be put in possession of one of the gates of Ulm and the bridge over the Danube, which was, in fact, tantamount to a surrender of the town before the 25th. Yet Bonaparte's determination was not to wait so long; it was necessary to lead on Mack step by step; he proposes first to give the Austrians till the 23th, an offer, which he thought would be conceived by Mack to be a very generous one, but he couples that offer with the demand of a gate and a bridge which afford him an immediate entrance into the town. No sooner, however, has he got the demand complied with, than he sends Mack on the 19th and makes him consent to a second capitulation, which entirely does away the condition granted in the first. And upon what ground does Mack accept to this second? merely upon Berthier's assurance that the Austrians are on the other side of the Inn; that Lannes is pursuing Prince Ferdinand; that Wernick has capitulated, and that there is no possibility of success reaching Ulm. Mack, therefore, consented to a second capitulation, and evacuated Ulm on the 20th.

The French say, that in those several affairs, they have taken 60,000 prisoners.

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in Germany. We hear nothing of any battles in the Italian Tyrol, nor the storming of the Austrian camp at Roveride— but a bulletin from the army of Italy, states that on the 18th ultimo, an attack was made on the bridge of the old Castle of Verona, on the bridge of the old Castle of Verona, the wall which blocked up the bridge in the middle was battered down, and twenty four companies of light troops with the 1st division, crossed to the other side of the Adige. The Austrians fought with the utmost obstinacy until dark. The bulletin adds that they were driven from their positions, and lost fifteen hundred killed and wounded, and as many prisoners.

We are happy to find that the Archduke Ferdinand has made his escape. It was reported in some of the Paris Journals of the 28th, that accounts of his being taken, along with four hundred horse had been received, but it did not seem to have been true.

The news from Nuremberg, of the 23d. several days later than that in the Paris papers, states that prince Murat has returned from the pursuit. He went no farther than Grasenbergh. Both parties in this chase violated the Prussian neutrality. Murat then came back by Newmark. This is four days later than the surrender of general Werneck. There are no authentic accounts of any actions with the combined Austrians and Russians. We find however, an authentic account of the junction of General Kinmayer with the first Russian army. It took place about the 15th and therefore the Russians are about 48,000 men. That of General Kinmayer, about twelve thousand at most. This army of sixty thousand men, is the only force with which, the immense army of Bonaparte, amount at least to one hundred and twenty thousand has in the first instance to contend.

We find by letters from Madrid, of the 12th of October, that 3000 Spanish troops, under the command of General O'Farrell, are to be sent to Italy to join the French.

An interesting paper has been issued by Count Hardenberg, dated the 14th of October, on the subject of violation of the neutrality on the Prussian territory. It speaks in severe terms of the unexpected measure of the forcible violation of the Prussian territory, and announces that precautions are to be taken for the future protection of the neutrality of the Prussian dominions.

A Deal letter of this morning announces the sailing of the expedition from the Downs, with a favorable wind.

Our Dover letter states, that a great number of vessels are collecting there for the purpose, as it is supposed, of making an attack upon some of the enemies ports.

LONDON, November 7.

The public rejoicings last night were partial; Lord Nelson's death had impressed every heart with grief. At the theatres tributes were paid to his memory; there were but few illuminations; to night we understand, there will be a general one.

An impression of 3000 of last night's Gazette Extraordinary, were sent down to Portsmouth, in order to be transmitted in a fast sailing cutter to the continent.

Admiral Collingwood's conduct has obtained the fullest approbation; and last night dispatches were sent off to Plymouth to be forwarded to him by the Acasta, containing a commission, which appoints him to the command of the ships in the Mediterranean, with the same powers as Lord Nelson had.

Lord Nelson had accomplished the 47th year of his age; having just equalled in the amount of his years, the number of ships of the line he had taken from the enemy.

The squadron commanded by Sir Richard Strachan is still off Cape Finisterre, where they had received the intelligence of the Rochefort squadron, which on the 30th ult. was not in port, and was supposed to be afraid to make land.

His Majesty's ship the Prince of Wales, may be hourly expected at Spithead with Sir R. Calder. She left the fleet off Cadiz three days before the action.

We find the following important article under the BERLIN head of Oct. 12. "It would certainly be doing the greatest injustice, to that just and generous character of our King, to suppose for a moment, that he would not oppose the audacious progress of the French."

FRANKFORT, October 26, The theatre of war being removed from the banks of the Iller to Bavaria, the usual course of the mails has been resumed, by which we have received letters direct from Ulm, which do not give a very favourable account of the Austrian Generals, and it appears there have been great disagreements among them; in particular there has

been a violent dispute between the Archduke Ferdinand and general Mack, because the former wanted to quit Ulm and give battle to the enemy; but the General shewed his orders to the Prince, which placed the chief command entirely in his own hands, and he chose to remain at Ulm, where his conduct became more incomprehensible every day, especially when it is observed, that on the 16th, being two days before he signed the capitulation, he issued the following order: "In the name of his Majesty, I hold all Generals, Officers, and Subalterns, responsible upon their honor, duty, and welfare, not to mention the word *surrender*, nor think of any thing else than the most vigorous defence; a defence which cannot be of long duration as the van of the two great armies, Austrian and Russian, will arrive at Ulm in two days to deliver us. If we should fall short of provisions, we have still 3000 horses left for our food. I shall be the first to eat horse-flesh, and every man will be ready to join me, which I also expect of the good citizens, to whom I repeat my promise, that they will be fully paid for all."

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The following interesting intelligence we have received (says the New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday last,) from a respectable Gentleman, who arrived here on Saturday evening, in 41 days from Bordeaux. The day before this gentleman sailed, private letters were received from Paris at Bordeaux, announcing, that (a few days subsequent to the capitulation of Ulm, and the capture of General Mack and his troops,) the Russian army, having proceeded by forced marches came up with the columns under the command of Prince Murat and Marshall Bernadotte—that a severe action ensued; that Murat and Bernadotte were both killed; 22 General Officers either killed, severely wounded or taken prisoners; and the whole French troops defeated with immense slaughter. Such was the information received at Bordeaux, and believed, by the best informed gentlemen of that place.

The intelligence produced an immediate and considerable effect on the funds at Bordeaux.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 5, 1805, to a merchant in Baltimore.

"The decision of the John Bulkeley was heard a few days ago; that part of the cargo which was not the original cargo restored, with the captain's private adventure, the remainder to be held on bail subject to the question in regard to the legality of the Batavia trade, namely whether you have been permitted freely to pursue it in time of peace, with that colony or not."

Extract of a letter from the Charge des Affaires of the United States at Algiers, to the consul of the United States at Alicante, dated Algiers, Sept. 4, 1805.

"On the 30th ult. the soldiers rose in a body and murdered the Dey (Mustapha Bahaw) and his prime minister. Hamet, late a secretary to his predecessor, was unanimously conducted to the palace, and proclaimed Dey of Algiers. Not a life was lost except the two first mentioned; no sort of confusion ensued. I have renewed our Treaty with the present Dey and Divan, according to custom."

"All is tranquil now, and the Moors at the time I last wrote (in a state of insurrection) have laid down their arms since the accession of the present Dey to the sovereignty. He is said to be a good man: I knew him well previous to his coming into power, as I did his officers, who are all new."

Extract of a letter from Detroit.

The Indians are almost perpetually here, in greater or less numbers; and while here, they must be fed out of the public stores; which has always been the custom. From six hundred to one thousand rations have sometimes been issued to them in one day. Scarcely a day passes, but the Superintendent is applied to, and rations issued.

This no doubt is essential to the preservation of peace and friendship; and the more so, as the British government on the opposite shore, is liberal in their treatment of them.

On the subject of Neutral Commerce, which has of late been a topic of general conversation, the OPINION will serve to confirm the statement we have already given, of the course the English government will pursue, unless Mr. Jefferson should effect a compromise, or set up and maintain a contrary principle.

OPINION.

"An American ship on her last voyage proceeded from Baltimore (the port to which she belonged) to Guadaloupe, or some other French colony in the West Indies, and returned to Baltimore; she there loaded a cargo of tobacco, sugar and coffee, and proceeded to Amsterdam, from whence she is ordered to proceed in ballast

to Portsmouth, in the British channel.

Your opinion is requested, whether it would be safe for the agents of the American proprietors, to order the vessel to proceed for Lisbon, and there receive dollars (which they have ordered to be purchased) and sail therewith to Batavia, or if detained by a British cruiser after proceeding from Lisbon, for Batavia, would the vessel and dollars be subject to condemnation?

Prefuming the vessel is to go from Batavia to her own port of Baltimore, and actually to end her voyage there, & that the only instructions for the voyage, independent of those which may have been received from the owner at Baltimore, came from the correspondent in this country, I see nothing positively illegal in the transaction.

But from the nature and conduct of the speculation, it will be necessarily liable to suspicion of being connected with Dutch or British interests; and any property belonging to a Dutch or British subject in such a voyage would be liable to condemnation. The question also may be raised whether the voyage must be taken to commence in Holland, England or Portugal?

In which case any confusion, contradiction & still more suppression, in any part of the evidence, may produce fatal consequences.

There can be no interposition for a neutral in the trade of a belligerent power who from the inferiority of his own maritime strength, cannot by his own navigation, which must not be liable to many risks and public loss, from the unfavourable presumptions that must attend it in all its progress, though it may be within the positive limits of legality.

I must also observe, that whatever may be my opinion (and it seemed to be the inclination of the court) the nature of the trade to Batavia has not yet been decided; but is still under enquiry; the King's advocate strongly contending that it is precisely similar to the trade to the West India colonies; and meant to be included with them in the terms of his Majesty's instructions. If so, any voyage to Batavia from any other port than that to which the ship belongs, or where the owner of the cargo resides, will be unlawful.

As that question is still suspended, the vessel respecting which I am consulted would be liable to be detained till that point be settled, exclusively of all other risks.

(Signed) F. LAWRENCE.
Doctors' Commons, August 1805."

The question respecting the nature of the trade to Batavia has been decided, since the above opinion was given. It will be considered a colony, and it is said to have been ascertained that Americans have not been accustomed to that trade in time of peace.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED

Brig Enterprise, Captain Skinner, 45 days from Jamaica; ballast; James Patton.

Brig Active, Captain Black, from St. Bartholomews; sugar, &c.

Brig Spartow, Capt. Coleman, 18 days from Antigua; rum & ballast; Marsteller & Young. Dec. 6th, lat. 22, 10, long. 68, spoke brig Experiment, of Marblehead, from Boston bound to Jamaica. 12th, lat. 32, long. 71, spoke ship John Jones, of and from New-York for the Havanna.

It was reported at Antigua that a large part of the August West-India fleet had been captured.

The ship Echo, captain Higgins from Nantes, for St. Bartholomews, had been captured and brought into Antigua and ship & cargo condemned. Also, ship —, captain Nichols, of New York, cargo condemned, ship cleared. Also a ship from Philadelphia for Guadaloupe, ship and cargo libelled. A schooner belonging to Salem from Martinique, was likewise brought in and liberated.

Brig Rising States, captain Jenckes, eight days from New York.

Proceedings of Congress Taken for the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 20.

Mr. J. C. Smith, moved that on the following petitions presented to the house and referred to the committee of claims,

VIZ.
Of Ann, B. West, of John Jackson and Charles Spencer—the said committee be discharged, and that the same be referred to committee on public lands;

Agreed to.
Petition of Samuel Adams, referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to extend the time for taking the oath and giving bonds to twenty days, in cases of drawbacks—read twice—made the order for Thursday next—and to be printed.

Mr. Parke, the delegate from the Indiana territory, presented the memorial of

George Rogers
Land, for lot 1000
the survey in the
section 1 to the

Read in committee of the whole for Monday next.
Mr. J. C. Smith, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Jonathan Maigs, jun. for compensation for doing the duties of a judge, as one of the judges of the United States N. W. of the Ohio.

That the proper officers be directed to settle the same;

It was made the order of the day for Tuesday next—and to be printed.

Mr. Varnum called for the order of the day on the bill, on the rules and regulations of the army.

Mr. Newton observed, that the bill was very long and just be laid upon the table, he wished time.

Mr. Quincy, expressed himself to the same purpose; when the house divided upon the question of going now upon the bill.

Not carried.
Petitions of the inhabitants of Chesterfield and Amelia, for post offices referred.

Mr. Parke, presented the memorial of the governor, judges, and others of the Indiana Territory, for compensation, for the expenses they have been put to in establishing courts of justice, within the said territory.

Referred to the committee of claims.
Petition of James Bonhill, and Thomas Baker.

Referred to same committee.
Adjourned until Monday.

The Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store,

FRENCH BRANDY, in pipes
Sugar, by the barrel
Cider and Apple, by the barrel
Soft shell'd Almonds, by the frail
70 boxes of Muskatel Raisins
6 boxes of large Prunes
700 bushels Rhode Island Potatoes
20 bushels do. Beets
3000 wt. Rhode-Island Cheese; part of a superior quality
Large New York Cabbage-heads
Green Grapes, in jars
Candles and Soap, in boxes
A parcel of excellent Flax
First rate Cavendish Tobacco
Sweet Oranges, Limes and Lemons—and a general assortment of Groceries.

A. Willis.

December 21. 6t

15 hoghead } Prime retailing Molasses
12 tierces }
20 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum
8 butts Muscat Wine
4 half butts Constantia do.
4 pipes fine old Brazil Madeira
12 boxes French Prunes
10 hogheads } New England Rum
15 barrels }
50 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey
6 casks refined British Salt Petre
3 tierces Allum
50 boxes Mould and Dipt Candles
10 boxes Chocolate
Just received, and for sale, for cash or on the usual credits.

Mandeville & Jameffon.

December 21. d

20 Pipes very choice Madeira Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bartholomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21. if
N. B. This Wine has laid a considerable time in the West-Indies.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Captain Black, from ANTIGUA,

A quantity of Sweet Oranges:

ALSO,

A quantity of nice dried Currants, &c.

Matthew Eakin.

December 21. d3t

PUBLIC SALE.

TOMORROW, at four o'clock, will be sold, on Irwin and Dunlap's wharf,

The Schooner B E T S E Y,

Burthen 800 barrels. A credit of three and six months will be given. Approved indorsed negotiable notes will be required.

Philip G. Marsteller.

December 20. 2t

PUBLIC SALE.

TOMORROW, at half past four o'clock, will be sold, on Irwin and Dunlap's wharf,

The Schooner Sufannah,

Burthen one thousand bushels—on a credit of two and four months.

December 20, 2t

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obsolete Coughs, Asthma, Catarrhs, sore Throats, and approaching Consumption.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has seen upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unwholesome or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad living, in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
Nervous Disorders, Violent cramps in the stomach and back;
Consumptions, Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits, Melancholy,
Loss of appetite, Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood, Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections, Relaxation,
Inward weakness, Involuntary emissions,
Sexual weakness, Obsolete gleet,
Fluorbus (or white), Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,

Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily makes oath as follows, namely,
That his wife, Mary Hoover, was severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to the confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before

ELENEZER FERGUSON, Esq

One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or humors in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, to commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and being suited, to every age, and constitution, and also

contentment, but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is cool or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and the infant and mild purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tapes or large round worm, the Ascariides, or small saw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short fat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most harmful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and obstructed gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes voracious, and sometimes voracious—Purgings, with limy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pain and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually carries thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—

By Hamilton's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite failed rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & Co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gladly say who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very febrile appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflicts children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensation, is often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indigestion both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammation, redness, scurf, tetter, rings, warts, sun burn, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without

impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which flutters to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; deflections of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure these maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constipation; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 28.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax Street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

Just Published, And for Sale by Cotton & Stewart,

A Key to Myself of Iniquity OR AN Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.

By JOHN WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving modern episcopacy to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 2.

New Brewery.

ISAAC CENTWISLE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced Brewing, and will have his BEER ready for delivery in a few days, which he hopes will please such as use it.

He will give the Baltimore and Philadelphia prices for good clean barley.

Grain and Yeast may be had at the Brewery.

December 20.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTON and STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By MRS. GLASS.

Containing directions how to roast, boil, dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be known up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Farinaceous, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickles, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modest bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London May 1801, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS Alexander Henderson hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the Hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the Justices of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein, in that he is in actual confinement in the prison rules of Alexandria county, at the suit of sundry creditors of the said Alexander Henderson, and of one John M'Pherson, lately trading in copartnership; the said John M'Pherson residing and carrying on the business of the said copartnership in the city of New-York, under the firm of John M'Pherson and Co.: And the said Alexander Henderson, residing and carrying on the business of the copartnership in the town of Alexandria, under the firm of Alexander Henderson and Co., and the said Alexander Henderson being unable to discharge the said claims with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property real, personal, or mixed: Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the said Alexander Henderson, and of the copartnership aforesaid, that on Monday the 6th day of next January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said Alexander Henderson, as a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act of Congress, unless cause be then and there shown to the contrary.

By order of the Honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, Justice of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, this 17th day of December, 1805.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Dec. 26.

English & Mathematical School.

At the request of several of my friends, I respectfully inform the citizens of Alexandria, that what branches of literature are taught in this Seminary, viz. Reading, Writing, and English Grammar; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Euclid's Elements, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation; Geography, History, &c. in the modern style. The teacher, from his experience in the profession, hopes to obtain a competent share of public patronage—his number of pupils are limited to forty, with an affiant.

L. Janney.

N. B. The tutor has taught some of the best English schools in the interior parts of Pennsylvania, and nine years in the city of Baltimore, previous to his removal to this town.

St. Alph Street, near Prince, }
12th mo. 17th.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

Lost the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last, A Negro Man named JACOBY, belonging to the heirs of THOMAS MASON, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

JOSEPH POWELL, Agent for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24.

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary our house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

d61-09

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale

On TUESDAY 10 o'clock, will be sold

R U M

In kinds, and bles, French Brandy in pipes and bis. Whiskey and Apple Brandy. Sugar in hhds. tierces and bales. Chocolate. White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles. Raisins in kegs, boxes and j. Figs in kegs and fruits. Queen's Ware in crates, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. AT

A Variety of DRY

among which Cloths, Coatings, Kerseys, Buffs, Plains, Kerseys, Sergees, Elasticities, blue Frieze, Calimancoes, Russels, Yarns, Chintzes and Calicoes, Irish Linens, Silica do. Onaburgs and Tickenburgs, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Muslin and Table Cloths, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Coloured Threads, Hats, &c. &c. Philip G.

For Freight or

To Europe or the Indies, THE EQUATOR, Henry Moore, Burthen 230 hhds, For charter on board, or to

HUGO

Dec. 16.

For Sale or

The Sloop B E T, Burthen eight tons, Was built in England—And is without exception belonging to the port—far ter Benjamin

Dec. 14.

For Sale or

The Steamship Brig M, about 1400 b, His just had a thorough repair and will be at Herburn's Wharf two.—For inventory or terms apply to John M'Gowan, City of Washington, or to

Nov. 20

Bills on Philadelphia

At short notice, In sums to suit purchasers, immediate application is made to Lawrance

December 5.

400 barrels Corn, 70 boxes fresh Munkatel at

For Sale, by Mandeville

December 5.

KILN-DRIED

200 barrels of Corn dried, and in nice ship Apply to MORRIS

December 9.

44 bales GERMAN

afforted And for Sale, on moderate terms. Lately imported from Bremen. Baltimore.

ROB

December 7.]

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE Two boxes Irish Linens.

50 barrels prime Potatoes.

W

November 23.

Ruffa Clean

A few tons of the first by

Dec. 2.